APRIL, 1788. THE NUMB. 3018.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1788.

To the Honorable the Representatives of Pennsylvania in General Assembly.

Continued from our last.

Although, in the foregoing quotations from English history, the *desolation* of the universities, during CROMWELL's sway, is justly ascribed to the influence of the *Presbyterians* in parliament; and under James's reign to his evil councellors among the papists; yet I am far from wishing it to be understood that the desolation of the college of Philadelphia was owing to the influence of the *presbyterians* as a body in the assembly of Pennsylvania; or that any *papist* or Roman catholic had the least share in the wicked measure. The most respectable PRESBYTERIANS, both among *clergy* and *laity*, have constantly reprobated it as a body; and sundry of them, together with Mr. LILLY the only ROMAN CATHOLIC then in the house, opposed it in all its parts from the beginning, and joined in a PROTEST against it, while some worthless EPISCOPALIANS were very forward in promoting it—The protest was in substance, as follows

Dissentient,

"First,—Because the proceedings of the house in the "case of the college, although acknowledged to be a case "of the highest importance, had been hurried on without "regard to accustomed forms, by which the appearance of "justice has not been kept up, nor the honor of the legisla"ture in any measure regarded; the *report* of the com"mittee having been but *once read*, and never discussed by "the house, nor the facts stated therein attempted to be "established. Secondly,——Because, although questions "of law arose on the facts, as stated in the *report*, about "which every member ought to have been satisfied be"fore he pronounced finally in a cause of such importance "to the public and other corporations, as well as to indi"viduals, the house refused to take the opinion of the "*judges*, who were ordered to attend the arguments of "council before the house, for the express purpose of ex"plaining the law that might arise in that case. Third"ly,——Because it was contrary to the first and most es"sential principles of justice, and also to the nature and "form of all parliamentary proceedings, to order a bill to "be brought in upon a report, without previously stating, "examining and establishing the evidence on which such "report was founded, which was repeatedly called for by "the counsel for the college; and not being produced "(because indeed none such did exist) the house, with re"gard to the *facts*, had no other basis for their proceed"ings, than the denied and unsupported suggestions of a "committee (it should be said of *three* against *two* of a "committee, with abilities and candour very unequal) and "therefore, in regard to the corporation of the college, al"though heard by counsel, yet the evidence, on which its "charter was to be broken being suppressed, and conse"quently neither to be answered or refuted, it might "truely be said to be *condemned unheard*.—Fourthly, Because "the corporation had an undoubted right to have matters "of fact (relating to its franchises, &c.) tried by a JURY, "and matters of law determined by the JUDGES, under the "sanction of their oath of office; it being utterly subver"sive both of justice and liberty (according to doctrines of "Montesquieu, Blackstone, and other great lawyers and "political writers, as well as repugnant to all our Ame"rican forms of government) that there should ever be an "union of judicial and legislative powers in the same per"sons—An union which, in Pennsylvania, would be of "the most terrifying nature, where there being but one "single legislative body, every interest and every right of "the subject, however religiously guarded by law and the "constitution, may be in the uncontroulable disposal of "that *single body*, not bound to any certain measure of "right, and liable, as other men, to be hurried on by the "transient gusts of passion or the storms of faction.—Fifth"ly, Because it appeared in the arguments before the "house that certain trustees of the college (meaning *Robert* "*Morris*, *Francis Hopkinson*, *George Clymer*, *John Cadwa*"*lader*, and *James Wilson*, Esqrs. then lately elected to fill "up the vacant seats in the corporation) however unquestion"able their zeal, or their services in the great and common "American cause, were nevertheless, from the most into"lerant and vindictive spirit, to be disfranchised, because "they belonged to a certain society, called the *republican*, "which happened to differ in sentiment (respecting the "form of government) from those into whose hands the "conduct of public affairs had chiefly fallen in the local "politics of Pennsylvania," &c.

The said law was nevertheless passed, disfranchising all the members of the corporation, and disseizing the *professors* and *masters* of their *freeholds*, by the mere hasty vote of a single legislature, without the least charge brought against them or any legal form of trial.

But though the *Presbyterians* as a body, are not charged, as the authors of the desolation aforesaid; yet that some of their most noted and factious leaders, and *one* of their *ministers* at least, bore a principal share in the malice and tyranny of expelling the *Trustees* and *Provost* of the College of Philadelphia, and succeeded to their places and emoluments, will readily appear from the following evidence, heretofore published, and never answered, viz.

An extract of a letter from the Rev. Dr. NESBIT, of Montrose, in Scotland, then Principal elect, and now the worthy Principal in fact, of Dickinson College in Carlisle, to Dr. Rush, of the city of Philadelphia.

"I was surprised at receiving last week a letter from Mr. "Todd, a school-master, who lately emigrated from "Edinburgh, *written*, as he said, *at the desire of Dr.* EW"ING, dated at Philadelphia, the 19th of March, 1784, "giving a quite opposite account of the College at Carlisle, "to that which you gave me in your letter.

"He says that sometime ago, Dr. SMITH, and all the "EPISCOPAL *People*, were turned out of the College of Phi"ladelphia, and the direction and management of it put "into the hands of the PRESBYTERIANS, and these disap"pointed people got Dr Rush to be their TOOL, and in "August last obtained a Charter from the Assembly of the "state to erect this College at Carlisle."——Dr. Nesbit adds, that he gives this extract in the very words of Mr. Todd, and subjoined the following truly liberal and pertinent remark.

"This letter says, that the *Presbyterians* have turned out "all the *Episcopals* at Philadelphia, and if this is true, "who can tell how soon the *Episcopals* may turn out the "*Presbyterians* at Carlisle, or what security can one have "that such an event shall not happen?—One would imagine, "that as the education of youth is an object of prime im"portance in every State, some security would be given *by* "*the public*, that those employed in it should not be cast out "of their office while they faithfully performed their duty"

In the like manner the Parliamentary Commissioners proceeded at Cambridge, to seclude what they called malignant and unsound members, and to place sound members in their stead.——For example,

CLARE-HALL COLLEGE.

"We destroyed, in the presence of Mr. Gunning, "Fellow, three cherubims, the twelve apostles, a cross, "and six of the fathers in a window, and ordered the steps "to be levelled—ejected the master and seven fellows."

QUEEN's COLLEGE.

"We beat down about 110 superstitious pictures, be"sides cherubims and engravings—observed that in the "chapel none of the fellows would put on their hats—"digged up the steps for three hours, broke down ten or "twelve apostles, and some pictures of saints in their "hall—ejected the master, nineteen fellows, twenty-"eight scholars—a thorough reformation being made "here—neither fellow nor scholar being left."

Yet, amidst all this devastation, there was more mercy than in the case of the College of Philadelphia, the ejected members being allowed *one fifth* part of their former revenues, to keep them from starving; and August 25th, 1660, they were all restored, inserting the following preface to the re-entry of their names in the College register, a copy of which, only changing the year from 60 to 1788, it is hoped we shall soon be enabled to give the College register of Philadelphia, or to engrave on the front of our building,

Divina ope, misericordia et providentia, Collegium hoc, e captivitate quadam Babylonica ereptum, integris & legitimis suis membris, constitutum. Aug. 25, 1660." i. e.

"By the divine assistance, mercy, and providence, this College, rescued from worse than Babylonish captivity, was restored to its entire and legitimate membership, Aug. 25th, 1660 (lay March 25th, 1788.)"

The next, and only other precedent to be found, of *disfranchising* Colleges, as has been already mentioned, is that of James the 2d, in the famous case of Magdalen College, Oxford, a short account of which is as follows—

"The * local visitation of this goodly society appertains to the see of *Winton* by the *founders* statutes—But it was never so sorely visited as by an *Ecclesiastical High Court of Commission*, in the unhappy reign of James 2d; when *popery* and *slavery* were breaking in upon us like a huge inundation. This College, one of the most ancient foundations that perhaps was ever erected for learning in the world, was looked upon by the *popish clergy* with an envious and greedy eye, as a rich prize; and therefore they made their *utmost efforts to snatch it from the hands of the protestants*. This illustrious society, from their own *statutes*, were in an uninterrupted, as well as uncontested, possession of the right to *elect their own* PRESIDENT:—James sent his Mandamus to elect ANTHONY FARMER, a papist, which the College refused, declaring him of ill fame, and otherwise unqualified according to their founder's statutes; and then proceeded, according to their own laws, to the election of a person duly qualified, viz. the illustrious Dr. HOUGH, afterwards bishop of Litchfield, who was approved by the visitor, and sworn into the office of *President* the day following. For this contempt, the FELLOWS of the College, who held the election, and the PRESIDENT elect, were sentenced to deprivation by the Ecclesiastical Court. The FELLOWS refused to submit to the sentence, and continued in the exercise of their office, upon this ground (says Dalrymple) *that their settlements in the College were their* FREEHOLDS, *bestowed upon them by the will of the* FOUNDER, *and of which they could not be deprived but by a common trial at law*. Dr. HOUGH, the *President*, with great intrepidity, refused to give up the keys of his lodgings; and the King's arbitrary court caused the doors to be broke open."

In like manner the Provost of the College of Philadelphia refused to deliver up the keys of his house, till brought before Plunket Fleeson and John Miller, esquires, by Jonathan Sergeant, Esquire: He was there threatened with imprisonment without bail or mainprize, and then delivered the keys to president REED, who gave a receipt and kind of indemnity for the same.

In the case of Magdalen College, Lord Chief Justice Jeffries was a principal adviser, and one of the ecclesiastical Commissioners; and the following are some of his proceedings viz. —"Dr. Fairfax one of the Fellows having asked by what commission or authority they sat?" Jeffries answered "you are a Doctor of Divinity, and not a Doctor of Law.—What commission have you, sir, to be so impudent in Court?— This man ought to be in a dark room—why do you suffer him without a guardian?—why did you not bring him to me to beg one—Pray let the officers seize him."

Doctor HOUGH being asked, if he would submit to the *visitation*? he answered—"As far as is consistent with the laws of the land, and the statutes of the College"—Jeffries, "Can you imagine we act contrary to the laws of the land? and as to the statutes the King has dispensed with them." Upon which Dr. HOUGH, the President, made the following magnanimous reply, viz.

"My Lords,

"I find your Commission gives you authority to change "and alter the STATUTES, and make *new* ones as you think "fit—Now we have taken an oath to observe those statutes, "and admit no *new ones*, nor alterations in these—This must "be my behaviour here; I must admit of no alterations, "and by God's grace never will."

To which another of the Commissioners, the Bishop of Chester, answered—"You have a statute for *mass*; why don't you say *mass*?" This question from a Protestant Bishop was a little surprising; but Dr. Hough answered—"That statute is taken away by the laws of the land, which established the Reformation."

* *From the history of the University of Oxford, by John Ayliffe*, L. L. D.

Some similar objections were made against the Charter and statutes of the College of Philadelphia.—"The Charter, it was said, obliged the members to take the oaths of allegiance to the King of Great-Britain."

It was answered, "That obligation is taken away by the *American Revolution*, and those laws which require allegiance to the State."

It was said further, "That a law or rule of the College *narrowed* its original foundation."—It was proved in reply, "that the law or proviso in question, was made at the desire, and with the approbation, of all parties and classes of contributors, to preserve the original broad foundation to the end of time, as it had been from the beginning."

Equally frivolous were the other objections. The estate and funds of the College, and the disfranchisement of its members, were the prize, and it was to be obtained by any measures, just or unjust; and, as in the case of the Universities of England, "the OMNIPOTENCE of an ORDINANCE *by a majority in Assembly* was to confirm all—"and there was no further contending against it."

But the ordinances and decrees of commissioners, or any bodies of men whatsoever, acting without any legal cognizance of the matters in question, have long since been declared the ACTS of TYRANTS, and not of MEN *governing according to law*.

The attack upon Magdalen College, says Dalrymple, *affecting the constitution and freeholds of the members, was considered as an invasion of property* as well as RELIGION. King James soon repented of his arbitrary proceedings, and by his letter of October the 25th, 1668, to the Bishop of Winchester, as *visitor*, directed the College to be restored to its rights, but too late; for the Prince of Orange had already landed in England, and had declared, *inter alia*, that the violation of the rights of this College was one of the great grievances he came to redress—That part of his declaration demands the most particular regard, as including all that can or need be further said on the present subject.

"They (meaning the King, and his evil councillors) "have turned out a PRESIDENT, chosen by the Fellows of "Magdalen college, and afterwards all the Fellows, without "so much as citing them to appear before any court that "could take legal cognizance of that affair, or obtaining "any sentence against them by a competent Judge;—but "they were turned out of their FREEHOLDS CONTRARY "TO LAW, *and that express provision in* MAGNA CHARTA, "that *no man shall lose life or goods but by the law of the* "*land*."

In like manner have the Trustees and Provost of the College of Philadelphia, who were its original *founders* and *benefactors*, been turned out of their *freehold* contrary to the CONSTITUTION or MAGNA CHARTA of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which by a clause, inserted for that express purpose, *confirmed*, and promised to [illegible] manner," to encourage and protect, the said College in the "enjoyment of the privileges, immunities and estates, "which it was accustomed to enjoy, or could of right have "enjoyed, under the laws and former constitution of the "State."

The following is a list of the TRUSTEES of the college, academy and charitable school of Philadelphia, who were deprived by the act of November 1779, being *eighteen* out of *twenty four*, yet *living*; their names being inserted according to seniority of election, viz. Benjamin Franklin, Wm. Shippen, Benjamin Chew, Edward Shippen, Thomas Willing, John Redman, John Penn, John Lawrence, Richard Penn, Thomas Mifflin, Samuel Powell, William White, James Tilghman, Robert Morris, Francis Hopkinson, George Clymer, James Willson and Alexander Willcox.

Those placed in their room, exclusive of *state-officers*, and *ministers* of the *gospel* of different denominations, who were complimented with seats *ex officio* (in order to gild the pill, and make the nauseous infraction of *religious liberty* go down more easily) were—

Benjamin Franklin, William Shippen, Frederick Muhlenberg, James Searle, William Augustus Atlee, John Evans, Timothy Matlack, David Rittenhouse, Jonathan Bayard Smith, Samuel Morris, sen. George Bryan, Thomas Bond and James Hutchinson—

Among those, Dr. Franklin never qualified as a trustee under the *act* in question, and it is believed hath not forgot his *first love*—namely the *college*, *academy* and *charitable school* of Philadelphia, for the sake of a *new mistress*—the *university* of *Pennsylvania*, instituted on the ruins of the other. Sundry others, of the most respectable of those *new trustees*, have long since withdrawn from the business; and of the remainder, if the assembly of that day could see any thing in them, that could give them a preference to the *old trustees* in the direction of a *seminary*, for *state purposes* and at the state expence, this could furnish no plea (far less any *legal* right) to deprive them of their *private property*, or of the benefactions of pious individuals, committed to their trust and direction; amounting in the whole, as might easily be made appear, to the value of at least, from THIRTY to FORTY THOUSAND POUNDS, in *lands*, *buildings*, *libraries*, *philosophical apparatus*, *specialties* and other legal property; all which, on the *dissolution* of the seminary and charter ought to have reverted to the original founders and donors, or their heirs.—This is particularly the case in respect to *three thousand acres of land* called the *manor of Perkasie*, in Bucks County; which certainly, for these eight years past, ought to have been *revested* in the heirs of the worthy Donor, the Honorable *Thomas Penn*, Esq. from the express tenor of the grant, which is as follows, viz.

"That in case the rents and profits of the hereby granted premises shall not be disposed of, as the same shall "arise and come in, for the *pious and charitable uses and* "*purposes*, for which the said trustees are incorporated; "or *in case the said* CORPORATION *shall be dissolved*; or in "case the said trustees and their successors shall not edu"cate two persons of the nomination of the said *Thomas* "*Penn*, his heirs and assigns, (here follows a long provision for educating some *poor children*, and also cloathing and maintaining one or more of them, at the rate of 25l. per annum and no more, in proportion to every hundred pounds of rent) "then in all and every, or in "any one or more of the said cases, these presents and "the grant hereby made and every matter and thing "herein contained *shall cease determine and become absolutely* "*null and void*, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, as

" if the ſame had never been made, granted or created, theſe " preſents, or any thing herein contained, to the contrary there- " of in any wiſe notwithſtanding; and thereupon all and ſin- " gular the hereby granted premiſes with the appurtenances, " ſhall *revert and return to the ſaid* THOMAS PENN, *his heirs and* " *aſſigns, as of his and their former eſtate.*"

It was likewiſe a ſolemn engagement on the part of the Truſtees of the College, under their ſeal and authority, that the monies collected in England, Carolina, &c. ſhould be preſerved as a capital, and only the intereſt thereof, or the rents of lands and other real eſtate purchaſed therewith, ſhould be uſed and applied in carrying on the purpoſes of the inſtitution. But the preſent truſtees, it is ſaid, have greatly diminiſhed that capital, beſides the immenſe property given to them by the ſtate.

[To be continued.]

BOSTON, March 19.

In New-Hampſhire, in the choice of a firſt magiſtrate, the citizens appear much divided: The papers by the laſt mails furniſh us with the following liſt: For Preſident, in Concord, for Hon. Mr. Langdon, 107; Peter Greene, Eſq; 35; Preſident Sullivan, 3. In Londonderry, Mr. Langdon, 103; Matthew Thorton, Eſq; 5; Samuel Livermore, Eſq; 3; Preſident Sullivan, 1. In Kingſton, Judge Bartlett, 36; Preſident Sullivan, 3. Notwithſtanding our regret at thus ſeeing the patriotic Preſident of our ſiſter ſtate neglected, we feel it alleviated in obſerving that the more fortunate candidate is alſo a ſtaunch fœderaliſt.

In a very ſtriking manner Mr. Thomas (of New-Durham, in New-Hampſhire) and his family have been marked out by fate, as the peculiar objects of deſtruction: He himſelf is now confined in the gaol at Dover, for the murder of his benefactor, the worthy Captain Down---Soon after this event, his houſe caught on fire, while his wife was abſent from it, on a viſit to him in gaol, and four of his children periſhed in the flames: To this chain of calamities we add, on the authority of a Portſmouth paper of laſt week, " That as Mrs. Thomas was returning in a ſleigh from Dover to New-Durham---probably to view the ſad remains of her earthly reſidence, and to ſhed a tear over her departed children---the horſes took fright, and, running againſt another ſleigh, the tongue came with ſuch force againſt the unhappy woman's ſide, as to break three of her ribs; and it was with the greateſt difficulty ſhe eſcaped being torn to pieces."

Sailed from Marblehead laſt Saturday, for the Grand Banks, a fleet of nearly 40 ſail of fiſhermen.---Succeſs attend them.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Richmond, Virginia, to his friend in this town, dated February 24, 1788.

" Our governor has expreſſed quite different ſentiments reſpecting the new conſtitution, ſince its adoption by your ſtate. Although the majority was made, yet the ſpeeches of ſome of the minority after its adoption has gained more proſelytes to federaliſm here, than if the majority had been much larger, and the Convention had diſſolved with any animoſity. Our politicians are much pleaſed with the candor and liberality with which the important matter was diſcuſſed; and the little appearance of party diſcovered by your minority has cauſed many worthy characters here to view the matter in quite a different light, and I believe from quite a large majority againſt the conſtitution, we can now boaſt of at leaſt equal numbers, and the ſuperior excellence of the new plan cannot help forcing conviction on the minds of many more good men.----Moſt of thoſe now oppoſed to it, are perſons whoſe eſtates are much involved, by owing large Britiſh debts, which they think muſt be paid when we have a fœderal head: But as Governor Randolph now ſpeaks in favor of it, and as he has much influence, I am confident that it will not only be adopted, but by a very reſpectable majority. North-Carolina follows of courſe."

NEW-YORK, March 27.

Capt. Buck, in the ſloop Charlotte, from this port, arrived at Naſſau, New-Providence, the latter end of laſt month, in diſtreſs, after a tedious paſſage of 30 days, being the greateſt part of the time in heavy gales of wind; he was treated with politeneſs and humanity by the Britiſh government there, and permitted to land his cargo to refit; the men of war and revenue cutters had taken ſeveral veſſels, on a ſuſpoſition of illicit trade, among which were the ſchooner St. John, belonging to St. John's, New-Brunſwick, and a ſloop from St. Auguſtine, with 12000 dollars on board. American pork ſold for 18 dollars per barrel, and flour for ſeven.

Monday morning arrived the ſloop Dolphin, of Poughkeepſie, Alexander Biſſet, maſter, from St. Croix; Captain Biſſet left Curracoa the 4th of November laſt for this port; he came on the coaſt the latter end of December, and continued beating to windward in heavy gales to the 16th of January, when being ſhort of proviſions, and no proſpect of getting into port, he bore away for the Weſt-Indies and made St. Croix. While he was on the coaſt, he relates, that on the 3d of January, in the latitude of 40, long. 74, he ſaw a yellow ſided ſloop founder, about half a league from him, and all on board periſhed. On the 12th of January in a heavy gale from W. N. W. he paſſed by the wreck of a brig, which was all under but her top-maſts, and no perſon to be ſeen. We are requeſted by him to mention the generous and humane treatment he experienced from Captain John Aſkew, in the ſhip Dolphin, of Salem, then 8 days out, bound for the Iſle of France, who, on the 6th of January, took a great deal of pains to furniſh Captain Biſſet with ſome proviſions, of which he ſtood in great need. The ſloop while on the coaſt ſuſtained much damage; and had the mate (whoſe name is Crane) waſhed overboard and loſt on the 12th of January.

Philadelphia, March 29, 1788.

THE MEMBERS of the *Philadelphia Contributionſhip* for Inſuring Houſes from Loſs by Fire are to meet at the Court-Houſe, on the 14th day of April next, between the hours of *two* and *five* in the afternoon, in order to chooſe TWELVE DIRECTORS and a TREASURER, for the enſuing year. §

Philadelphia Porter, Beer and Cyder,

BOTTLED AND SOLD BY

Benjamin W. Morris,

At the corner of Dock and Pear-ſtreets, where may alſo be had

VINEGAR by the hogſhead, or ſmaller quantity; double and ſingle refined loaf and lump ſugars; muſcovado ſugar in hogſheads and barrels; Weſt-India and ſugar-houſe molaſſes; claret in caſes; Madeira per pipe, quarter cask or gallon, Liſbon, ſherry and Teneriffe wines; Taunton ale in caſks; Briſtol beer; old Jamaica ſpirit, per hogſhead or gallon; Antigua rum, &c. &c.

N. B. The above are warranted to be of the firſt quality.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1788. ep12

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Nockamixon townſhip, Bucks county, on the 15th inſt. a likely dark coloured GREY MARE, about 14½ hands high, between ſeven and eight years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, within two months from the date hereof. †

March 26, 1788. JAMES SMITH.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1788.

THE Partnerſhip of SHAW and SYKES being diſſolved by mutual conſent above two years paſt, thoſe yet indebted are once more requeſted to pay the amount of their accounts, to the ſubſcriber, who is duly impowered to receive the ſame.

SAMUEL SHAW.

IMPORTED, and for SALE, by

COXE *and* FRAZIER,

Oppoſite the BANK,

HALF bleached ſeven eighths Iriſh linens, fine and coarſe Holland linens, and Harlaem jeans, fuſtians, jeans, queen cords, mens and womens thread and cotton hoſiery, ſome ſtationary, coarſe boulting cloths, Dutch lace and fans, ſhalloons, durants, moreens of various colours, nails, ſheet copper, ſheathing paper, copper nails, a parcel of good muſquets and accoutrements very cheap, common and fine indigo, very good and cheap claret, in bottles, old Barbadoes ſpirit in butts, congo and common green tea, China plates, bowls, cups and ſaucers, logwood, mahogany, lignumvitæ.---A ſhip's boat and pumps.---Alſo to rent the Houſe in Front-ſtreet, lately occupied by them---and the Houſe in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the New-Market, lately occupied by Mr. Gotteer.

IMPORTED this day, the 15th of March, in the Convention, Captain Jones, from London,

By ROBERT BASS,

APOTHECARY,

In Market ſtreet, between Third and Fourth ſtreets,

A FRESH and large ſupply of genuine DRUGS and MEDICINES, compleatly aſſorted, whith he will ſell at a very moderate advance from the firſt coſt, and with liberal allowance to wholeſale purchaſers.

A quantity of pure olive ſallad oyl, ſolely for table uſe, by the gallon or bottle.

Beſt Engliſh refined ſalt petre, by the barrel, hundred, or leſs quantity.

The fineſt Iſinglaſs, for refining of wine, beer, or cyder.

A few cakes of portable ſoup, ſo uſeful, ſo indiſpenſably neceſſary for all travellers, by land or ſea.

A quantity of hatter's galls, red tartar, crude antimony, litharge and red lead, by the hundred, or under.

Aſſorted boxes of the famed Reeves's patent colours, ſo ſingularly diſtinguiſhed for their excellency in miniature drawing, and holding their fine teints and ſhades.

Sets of ſoft crayons, crayon pencils, carmine, drop lake, camel-hair pencils, ſliding black lead patent pencils, indian ink, &c. &c.

A few bottles of genuine copel varniſh, patent yellow, Pruſſian blue, gold and ſilver leaf, tin foil, aſſorted colours in ſhells, &c.

Doctor Prieſtly's glaſs apparatus for making chalybeate water, and impregnating liquors with fixed air.

Ornamental blue and white apothecaries' ſhop furniture, for ſyrups, conſerves, unguents, pills, &c. compleat.

Sets of glaſs furniture, with all other neceſſaries and utenſils for the perfect diſpoſing and fixing of regular diſpenſaries.

BIRDSBOROUGH ESTATE.

On TUESDAY, the 22d day of April next, and the following days, until the whole is ſold,

Will be expoſed to SALE, by public Vendue,

At the Court-houſe in the borough of READING,

THE following real ESTATES, late of MARK BIRD, Eſq; ſituate for the moſt part in the townſhips of Union, Amity and Robinſon, in the county of Berks, and partly in Nantmill, in Cheſter county, viz.

1ſt. Hopewell Furnace (and the lands therewith allotted) diſtant by the preſent road about five miles from Birdſborough Forges, containing 4338 acres, and allowance of 6 per cent. for roads and highways; 800 or 900 acres the timber on which has never been cut, 200 or 300 acres of ſecond growth timber, now fit for cutting, having more on it than ever. The remainder is chiefly ſecond growth cheſnut timber, in a very thriving ſtate. It is thought there is timber enough on the whole tract to ſerve the furnace for ſix blaſts, 800 or 900 tons each blaſt, and by the time theſe are out, it will afford a conſiderable quantity of timber from the young growth now coming forward, ſufficient to ſupply the furnace for a number of years; there are between 50 and 60 acres of good watered meadow made, which may be encreaſed to 90 acres at a ſmall expence. Alſo, an excellent young bearing orchard of about 250 apple trees of the beſt fruit, with a ſufficient number of houſes to accommodate the workmen. The mines appertinent to this furnace, one whereof is ſituated in Eaſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, two and an half miles from the furnace, which has ſupplied the furnace 17 years paſt, having now as good an appearance as ever, the vein or body of ore being 50 or 60 feet wide, contains 160 acres of land, being a valuable farm. The other is near Jones's, in Carnarvon townſhip, Berks county, adjoining to Warwick minehole, of excellent quality, and to all appearances a large quantity of ore, diſtant from the furnace about four miles and an half, containing 40 acres of choice woodland.

2d. A meſſuage plantation and tract of land, fronting the river Schuylkill, containing near 200 acres, bounding on Birdſborough farm and Moſes Robinſon's place; being an exceeding good farm, with valuable improvements.

3d. A tract of land whereon Michael Baird dwells, in the rear of the laſt tract, containing about 150 acres, on which are erected a log dwelling-houſe and ſtone barn; there are about ſix acres of watered meadow, and an orchard of about 100 apple trees; about 90 acres of the land are cleared, and a ſufficient quantity of timber on it.

4th. A tract called George Keppart's place, containing 187 acres, chiefly woodland, having only about 20 acres cleared, of which about three acres are watered meadow, and four acres more may be eaſily made; two thirds of this tract is arable land; there are alſo a log dwelling-houſe and barn on it, and a good ſpring convenient to the improvements.

5th. Calhoun's place, containing about 150 acres and allowance; there is a log dwelling-houſe, five acres of watered meadow, about thirty cleared, and a good ſpring on it.

6th. Bateman's place, containing 167 and a quarter acres of land and allowance, about four acres of watered meadow are made, and about twenty cleared, with a good ſpring and log houſe on it.

7th. John White's place, containing 216 acres and allowance, about ſeven acres watered meadow made, 40 acres are cleared, has a ſmall orchard, and a log dwelling-houſe and barn thereon, and a good ſpring.

8th. Benjamin William's place, has 200 acres and allowance, 10 acres of watered meadow made, 40 acres are cleared, has a good orchard, with log dwelling-houſe, barn and ſpring.

9th. A tract of unimproved well timbered land, at the head of Iſrael Robinſon's place, containing about 100 acres; very little of the timber having been cut.

Alſo, ſeveral other tracts of land, near or adjoining to the foregoing lands.

About 3000 cords of wood are cut ready for coaling, and will be ſold at the ſame time.

Thomas Lightfoot, of Uwchland, is now employed in making a correct draft of the premiſes, with their ſubdiviſions. And William Hays, of Birdſborough, will attend to ſhew the lines to any perſon deſirous of viewing them; the draft will be produced at the time and place of ſale.

One fifth part of the purchaſe money will be expected within three months after the ſale, and the remainder in yearly payments with intereſt, in proportions to be fixed at the time of ſale.

Philad. March 20, 1788. JOHN NIXON.

TO BE SOLD,

A CONVENIENT three ſtory Brick Houſe, and three ſtory back buildings, pleaſantly ſituated in Arch, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets. Alſo one other three ſtory Brick Houſe, ſituated in Vine-ſtreet, between the aforeſaid ſtreets. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

Philadelphia, March 27, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public Vendue, at the Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 9th day of April next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, the following Meſſuages and Lots of Ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet from the river Delaware, and in the ſquare between Race and Arch-ſtreets (near to Cherry-alley) in the city of Philadelphia, viz.

No. 1. A three ſtory brick Houſe and Lot of Ground, containing in breadth on ſaid Fourth-ſteeet 22 feet and 6 inches, and in length or depth 49 feet and 6 inches; bounded eaſtward with ſaid Fourth-ſtreet, weſtward with Thomas Gueſt's ground, northward with John Thompſon's ground, and ſouthward by Thomas Sugar's lot.

No. 2. A Frame Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, adjoining to the above deſcribed Meſſuage and Lot, containing in front on Fourth-ſtreet aforeſaid 18 feet, and in length or depth 49 feet and 6 inches, adjoining the above houſe and lot (both lots are clear of ground-rent.) Taken in execution as late the eſtate of John Andrew Meſſerſmith, deceaſed, to be ſold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, March 24, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, at the Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 9th day of April next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, a certain three ſtory Brick Meſſuage or Tenement, and Water Lot of Ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of King or (Water) ſtreet, near the corner of Market or (High) ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth 20 feet (be the ſame more or leſs) and in depth extending from ſaid Water-ſtreet into the river Delaware; bounded eaſtward by the river Delaware, weſtward by Water-ſtreet, northward by Stephen Carmack's ground, and ſouthward by ground of Joſeph Donaldſon, with a Wharff and Stores thereon erected; ſubject to a ground rent of per annum: Taken in execution as the property of Richard Maſon, and to be ſold, by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, March 26 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 9th day of April next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory brick Meſſuage or Tenement, a Cooper's Shop, and Lot or Piece of Ground thereunto belonging, (diſtinguiſhed in a certain plan, No. 3) ſituate in the townſhip of the Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, at a place called Point Pleaſant, on the river Delaware, containing 25 feet front on the ſaid river, and in depth 200 feet; bounded eaſtward by the river Delaware, weſtward by land belonging to the heirs of Thomas Maſters, deceaſed, northward by ground allotted to Thomas Tyſon, and ſouthward by Luther Tyſon's ground (excepting thereout the ſtreet or way) ſubject to Taken in execution as late the eſtate of Richard Tyſon, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PLANTATION, containing 188 acres of good Land, with two good Houſes, one of ſtone, a Barn and Stables, with a good Orchard and good ſpring of water, ſome watered meadow, and more may be made; the place where formerly Samuel Picken lived, in the townſhip of Eaſt Caln, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, running along Brandywine creek, where there may be a mill built. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes by applying to Samuel White, adjoining the ſame. For terms enquire of WILLIAM CLINGAN, Eſquire, living on the Lancaſter road, 41 miles from Philadelphia, near Caleb Way's tavern, or of DUNCAN LEECH, Philadelphia, in Spruce-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets.

April 1, 1788. †

BROKE into an encloſure at Buſh-hill, the ſeat of William Hamilton, Eſquire, ſome time laſt fall, a large BLACK HORSE; the owner is deſired to come, prove his property, and take him away, to prevent his being ſold to pay the charges. Enquire on the premiſes, of †

March 27, 1788. JOHN SHORT.

Weſt Cheſter, March 20, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 14th day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Thomas Sheward, in Weſt Bradford, four Meſſuages and two Tracts of Land, ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid, containing 330 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands of Henry Hill, Eſquire, Stephen Harlen, James Brown and others; there is a large quantity of good watered meadow, a good ſtone houſe, malt houſe, &c. on ſaid premiſes. Seized and taken in execution, as the property of ſaid Sheward, and to be ſold, by §

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, March 20, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 14th day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of New Garden, containing 100 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands of Widow Sharp, Thompſon Parker and others. Taken in execution, as the eſtate of Benjamin Sharp, and to be ſold, by §

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, March 20, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 15th day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Paper-Mill and 50 acres of land, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in the townſhip of Uwchland, bounded by lands of Evan Jones and others. Taken in execution, as the eſtate of Ludwig Gable, and to be ſold, by §

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, March 20, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 16th day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Grift Mill and Saw Mill, and 100 acres of Land, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Robert Carſon, Benjamin M'Clure and others, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt Nantmill. Taken in execution, as the eſtate of Henry Sheradin, and to be ſold, by §

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, March 20, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 17th day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, one Moiety or half Part of a Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt Caln, containing 214 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands of Richard Downing, and Co. and lands late of Samuel Holliday and others. Taken in execution, as the eſtate late of Robert Darlington, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by §

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.

On Saturday laſt the Hon. the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Commonwealth adjourned until the Firſt Tueſday in September next.

The freedom of the human mind in its various operations is exemplified on no ſubject in a greater degree than in its reflexions and opinions on matters of government. The wiſe and good have been more diſſentient on political topics, than on any other which have exerciſed their underſtandings, or excited their honeſt feelings. Hence the variety of opinion on the propoſed conſtitution ought not to ſurprize us, nor, indeed, ſhould we even regret a diverſity of ſentiment, that will enſure our ſafety, if regulated by reaſon, integrity and moderation. We ſee and feel the indiſpenſible neceſſity of union among the ſtates. We know, too, that our preſent articles of confederation are faulty on ſome important points, and do not extend to many others which are requiſite to the exiſtence and adminiſtration of government. Let not then a too exceſſive jealouſy prevent *a trial* of the propoſed plan. Amendments have been propoſed in the way the conſtitution points out. The moſt jealous friends of liberty in America have acquieſced with a frank and noble ſpirit in the adoption of the government, when they found amendments were to be recommended to the firſt aſſembly of the ſtates under the new conſtitution. They ſaw that the edifice contained many valuable materials, judiciouſly combined, and tho' they were of opinion that it was not perfect, yet they thought it more eaſy and more ſafe *to attempt to complete this*, than to overturn the whole, and attempt to build one anew. We know, without doubt, that this conſtitution is a well intended attempt of men, many of whom poſſeſſed our ſincereſt affections and higheſt eſteem before the revolution, and who poſſeſſed them afterwards. If we were to form a liſt of characters to whom America owes in the moſt eminent degree her freedom and independence, omitting the worthies of whom Providence has been pleaſed to deprive us, we ſhall find a great proportion of them on the liſt of the Convention, and a great part of the others may be counted among the friends and ſupporters of the conſtitution. Let us not then ſuppoſe that theſe men could combine *to cheat* their country of Property---Liberty---and all Happineſs. 'Tis too unkind, too harſh a ſuggeſtion. It cannot be agreeable to a juſt and grateful people, that the yet tender wounds of patriot valour ſhould be excoriated by the *brand* of traiterous conſpiracy.

'Tis ſaid by the votaries of *the divinity of Kings*, that we have choſen forms of government which cannot be adminiſtered. Let us take care that we do not become melancholy examples, by which the *ſuppoſed* truth of their aſſertions may be apparently eſtabliſhed. Republics, we truſt in Heaven, can be energetic, wiſe and upright. Yet we muſt candidly acknowledge, that *it yet remains* for America to eſtabliſh, by her example, the truth of this poſition. Hitherto our governments have wounded our beſt feelings, by their alternate want of efficiency, honeſty and wiſdom. Mark well, then, ye patriot members of the State Conventions, the preſent condition of things, and conſider, before you throw away the opportunities of this your day, the future proſpects of your country.

We are informed from good authority, that petitions are circulating in the vicinity of Carliſle, in Cumberland county, praying for a further emiſſion of PAPER MONEY, to be made a LEGAL TENDER. Tho' the adjournment of the Legiſlature till September renders it impoſſible that theſe petitions can be even preſented, yet there is no doubt but that they would receive a negative from every member of the Houſe. The preſent emiſſion, though but 100,000l. is out, and it is not a tender, is depreciated 30 per cent. We cannot but remark, that this depraved or unwiſe meaſure is adopted in a county, wherein the new conſtitution of federal government is more oppoſed than in any other part of Pennſylvania. This is a fact worthy the notice of both the friends and enemies of the conſtitution. The prayer of every wiſe and good American ſhould be----FROM THE EVILS AND TEMPTATIONS OF PAPER MONEY, GOOD LORD DELIVER US.

From the BOSTON GAZETTE.

Extract of a letter from his Excellency General WASHINGTON, *to a gentleman in this town, dated Mount Vernon, Feb.* 28, 1788.

"The candid and conciliatory behaviour of your minority places them in a more favourable point of view than the debates of the Convention gave room to expect, and ſufficiently ſhews the good effects which were produced by a full and fair diſcuſſion of the ſubject.

"The adoption of the conſtitution in Maſſachuſetts, will, I preſume, be greatly influential in obtaining a favourable determination upon it in thoſe ſtates where the queſtion is yet to be agitated.

"No perſon can, at this moment, pretend to ſay what WILL be its fate here; but from what I can collect, I have no doubt of its being accepted."

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

IN the poſtſcript to the hon. Judge Bryan's firſt letter, publiſhed in your laſt Gazette, it is aſſerted that Mr. Ellicott had declared that the *propoſed new confederal government* would certainly be rejected by the ſtate of Maryland.----The hon. Mr. Bryan muſt have been miſinformed on this occaſion; for Mr. Ellicott has conſtantly given it as his opinion, that there was an equal chance of its adoption.

QUERIES to the Honorable G----E B---N, *Eſquire, one of the J----s of the S-----e C---t of Pennſylvania.*

DO you *conſcientiouſly* believe, that the friends of the federal Conſtitution *here* conſider the adjournment of the New-Hampſhire Convention as *fatal* to the buſineſs, as you have aſſerted in your letter to Mr. John Ralſton?

Which of our members of the General Convention are apologizing for their conduct?

Has the Preſident of the Boſton Convention, Mr. Hancock, *really* written to our Aſſembly, deſiring this ſtate would adopt amendments ſimilar to thoſe propoſed there, when he knew that our Convention had riſen, and exiſted no more?

Are Gen. Waſhington, the Preſident Franklin, the Vice-Preſident, the Supreme Judges, and the majority of our Council, two thirds of our State Convention, and two thirds of our Aſſembly, really CONSPIRATORS, as you have termed them?

Were you not ſworn, when you took the oath of allegiance and fidelity to this commonwealth, to make known to ſome proper officer all CONSPIRACIES which you ſhould thereafter know?---and if you know theſe men to be CONSPIRATORS, why do you not diſcharge your *conſcience* and your *duty*?

Do you really believe the friends of the federal government have ſeduced the Poſt-Office to ſtop all news-papers from ſtate to ſtate?

Do you really believe that the diſſent of the Pennſylvania minority did not reach Boſton till after their Convention roſe?

Do you really believe the diſturbances at Carliſle, which were ſubſequent to the riſing of our Convention, were known in Boſton while their Convention was ſitting, when you aſſert that the diſſent of the minority of our Convention was not received before their Convention roſe?

Did you really believe, Sir, when you wrote that TISSUE OF TRUTHS to Mr. Ralſton, that the lying tongue was but for a moment?

Do you admire or eſteem the preſent rulers of Rhode-Iſland, that you ſo often mention the part that ſtate has acted on the preſent occaſion?

Did you think Mr. Ralſton was unacquainted with facts which had happened in Carliſle in October and December, that you thought it neceſſary to write him an account of them?

Why did you adviſe delay in the caſe of the Carliſle diſturbances, if you thought thoſe honeſt men were oppoſing *Conſpirators*? You ſhould have told the Chief Juſtice that it was a lawful attack upon a ſet of abettors of a conſpiracy, and you ſhould have "*labored him*" to apprehend thoſe Conſpirators.

Is it not ſtrange that the Conſpirators ſhould write letters to the Chief Juſtice, and is it not paſſing ſtrange that you, Mr. J ----e B---n, ſhould not iſſue your precept to apprehend all the parties to ſuch a correſpondence?

Who do you mean by "*the common people*," in a free and *equal* government, Mr. J-----e B---n?

Do you really believe the ſentiments of the Quakers on the ſubject of the new Conſtitution are generally changed---and what are the places at which you commonly meet *the ſolid Quakers*?

Do you really believe, Sir, that the legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts "*contrived*" exceſſive taxes, to compel the New England ſtates to receive a ſyſtem of government which was not even thought of?

Do you really believe 1000 men, or one third of the number, were ever in arms at Carliſle?

How could you, a juſtice of the peace throughout the commonwealth, and a judge of the higheſt criminal court of Pennſylvania, recite this deplorable event, without one expreſſion of regret for the diſtraction of your country?

Do long ſtanding debts unpaid, part of which are ſpunged by the act of limitation, entitle a man to reflect on the bankruptcy of his fellow citizens?

Were you not a b--k---t trader before you were a J---e?

Are not all the wealthieſt merchants, as well as the unfortunate, decidedly in favor of the federal conſtitution?

Though Mr. Morris is a decided friend to the federal conſtitution, has he not been abſent from the ſtate ever ſince its adoption, ſo as to prevent him from uſing any influence?

Have not many unintereſted in the Bank, and many who have been engaged in the ſeveral conteſts with it, been decided in favor of the federal conſtitution, and do you not know this to be the caſe?

Do not parts of your letters tend to foment inſurrection in Maſſachuſetts and Pennſylvania in particular, and in the United States in general?

Art thou *an officer of peace*? doeſt thou theſe things?

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

To G. B——N, *Eſquire.*

YOU have, for a long period paſt, been ſuſpected as the cauſe of the diſturbances and oppoſition that have taken place, in conſequence of the ratification of the federal government by the ſtate of Pennſylvania; but it was believed you would act with too much caution to ſuffer yourſelf to be detected, and thereby expoſe yourſelf to the reſentments of a people, whom you had ſo much injured and abuſed. But, quos Deus vult purdere, prius dementat----a diſcovery has fortunately been made of your nefarious correſpondence, which appears (in Hall and Sellers's laſt Gazette) in all its glaring turpitude and infamy.

What palliation of your conduct can you offer for ſowing the ſeeds of ſedition through the ſtate, which you fondly imagined would ripen into anarchy and civil war? Should ſuch an event take place, you perhaps might expect "to ride in the whirlwind, and direct the ſtorm"---but you would find yourſelf miſtaken---all your artifice would be but a feeble protection againſt the reſentment of an exaſperated people, and you would probably become the firſt ſacrifice at the ſhrine of popular diſcord.

You have been buſily employed in fomenting that very ſpirit in the community, which, as a judge, it is your duty to repreſs and to puniſh---in promoting diſſention and diſſatisfaction, inſtead of mutual harmony and confidence---and leſſening the authority of the government and alienating the hearts of the people.

I know no language too ſtrong to expreſs the malevolence of your diſpoſition, in daring to violate the names of the moſt reſpectable characters on the continent, and calling them a band of Conſpirators.----Men, who from the moſt pure and patriotic motives abandoned their private purſuits and their domeſtic endearments, in order to devote their time to the formation of a government better calculated for the wants and weakneſs of our country---a government, which has already been approved of by a majority of the people, and which has been contemplated in Europe, as a monument of political virtue and wiſdom.

But you have not confined yourſelf to raiſing jealouſies and diſtruſt among the people.---You have dared to attack the commercial characters of the city, and boldly aſſerted that they are influenced in their politics by the deranged ſtate of their affairs.---You have declared them bankrupt traders, who would not have ſupported the federal government, but from an expectation of bettering their fortunes by enjoying an excluſive carrying trade, under the operation of the new ſyſtem.

What muſt be the opinion of foreigners, concerning the ſolidity of our merchants, when they find one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennſylvania aſſerting, that they are in a bankrupt ſtate?

You ought to have nerves of adamant, to meet the reſentment that muſt naturally ariſe in the minds of ſo large and reſpectable a claſs of the community, whoſe credit is their beſt ſupport, and which you baſely and wantonly attempt to deprive them of. The very object, the deſire of which you attribute to them as a criminal inducement, has long been the ardent wiſh of every good citizen who loves his country, to ſee her in a ſituation to attain. Inſtead of which, you wiſh us to continue to view, with unavailing ſorrow, the commerce of our country the devoted means of enriching foreign nations, whoſe partial reſtrictions have excluded us from enjoying any participation of their trade, in return.

What muſt the carpenters, blackſmiths, joiners, and the numerous train of artificers dependant on the various branches of ſhipbuilding, think of a man, who would doom ſuch uſeful and meritorious citizens to poverty and wretchedneſs, in order to keep the country in ſhackles to a party, to which he has attached himſelf. Theſe very men are now emigrating to other countries, to gain a ſubſiſtance for themſelves and families, and, inſtead of commiſerating their misfortunes, and the neceſſities of the times which compel them to expatriate themſelves, you deem it criminal to ſupport a ſyſtem, which can alone give them bread.

It is well known that you ſupport a conſtant correſpondence with incendiaries in every county in the ſtate, who retail your ſeditious publications through their reſpective diſtricts, tending to delude the people with falſe and abuſive repreſentations, and dealing out invectives and ſcurrilous inſinuations againſt the firſt characters in the union. A practice ſo ſubverſive of the peace and firſt principles of ſociety muſt meet with the execration of every honeſt man.

But you are careleſs of ſuch conſiderations. You have long aimed at acquiring fame, though, like the fellow that fired the temple of Diana, you can only do it by kindling the flames of civil diſſenſion in the bowels of your country.

It was remarked in a ſeaſon of general felicity, when brighter proſpects opened on us, from the adoption of the federal government in this ſtate, that you became downcaſt and diſconſolate. The dæmon of diſappointed ambition governed you, you derived freſh torments from the happineſs which your fellow-citizens ſeemed to enjoy.

Your pale and haggard looks expreſſed a conſciouſneſs of guilty deſigns:---But, fortunately for mankind, your mind, however fruitful in miſchief, and poſſeſſed by malice and miſanthropy, can never keep pace with the hideous obliquity of your heart.

If that ſpirit exiſted in the government, which is becoming the dignity of a great people, a puniſhment would long ſince have awaited you, as a bold ſeditious writer, who has never felt remorſe for the injuries he has committed, or been under any reſtraint from a regard to virtue, humanity, or his country.

A CITIZEN.

From the Maryland Journal of February 29.

To the WORKING PEOPLE *of* MARYLAND.

IT ſeems unreaſonable to deſire from any body more than can be got. Our Congreſs, and their children, muſt fare like us and ours:---The members can give us no greater ſecurity; and I think we need not fear to eat, when our cooks eat of the ſame diſh.

Being ſent for our welfare, if the Congreſs ſhould fooliſhly attempt to hurt us, we ſhall be no more bound than we were to King George, after he broke our charters; and if one be hurt, all muſt feel the ſtroke. Virginia and Maſſachuſetts will watch each other; the ſmall ſtates will watch the large ones in one houſe, and be watched by them in the other, which will occaſion the wiſeſt and beſt men to be every were choſen to the honorable ſtations in Congreſs, and knowledge and virtue to be every where ſtudied in education: For men are not ſo corrupt by nature, as ſome think; the good will ſtrive for honorable, as others do for profitable ſtations; and by creating honorable ſtations, we give nothing away, ſince any of us, by merit, may attain them.

As we may have juſt what army we pleaſe, we will have a ſmall one, to ſhew our youth, by turns, the art of war; becauſe, when people are ready to fight, they are ſeldom abuſed. The militia are to *execute the laws*, to *ſuppreſs inſurrections*, and to *repel invaſions*: But I dont think they will cut their own throats, or enſlave their children, at the order of any man.

We common people are more properly citizens of *America* than of any *particular ſtate*. Very many of our ſort die in different parts from where they were born; and the conſtitution ordains, that whereſoever we may find land for our children, there we ſhall alſo find exactly the ſame general liberty we left. Taxes, too, are to be every where equal. I allow that men, ſeeking power and profit, may wiſh to keep opportunities of that ſort, in the ſtate governments where they live; but I muſt think the general government, ſo far as it goes, better for the majority of the people, who want land for their children.

The intereſt of money here, is ſaid to be 25 *per cent.* No man can afford to borrow at that rate, to pay debts contracted at 6 *per cent.* To ſave bread for his children, he had better go to jail. Were the land, which maintains children, now ſeized and ſold, the few monied men here would get it all, for a little indeed; becauſe in Europe, where money is ſo plenty that the higheſt intereſt is 5 *per cent.* the people there ſay, that we make bad laws, and too many of them, and they cannot truſt themſelves, or their money, among us, though they are pinched for land there. I think the Conſtitution will heal this grievous ſore, and enable us to borrow money in other countries, on reaſonable terms, to pay workmen for improving our lands and houſes, that we may make the better crops.

Taxes on imported goods, which the Congreſs will lay, can diſtreſs none but the rich, who cannot ſleep if a feather be wrong in their beds. We ſhall be freed from tax-gatherers: And I ſhould be ſorry, my fellow-citizens, if the threads in your garments being ſomewhat larger might *diſtreſs* ſuch men as you, who lately, being poorly clad, and directed by a Man ſo plain that almoſt all his family wear homeſpun, reſcued your children from the tyranny and the high-dreſſed armies of a great King.

February 27, 1788. SIDNEY.

On Monday, the 24th of March, departed this life, in Cheſter county, the Reverend THOMAS JONES, in the 87th year of his age. The Thurſday following his remains were interred in the Baptiſt burial ground at *Tredyffrin*, attended by a large and reſpectable concourſe of people, on which occaſion a pathetic diſcourſe was delivered from *Matthew* 24. 44. by the Reverend JOHN BOGGS, of New-Caſtle county. This truly venerable Man and FATHER in the Goſpel Miniſtry, having diſcharged with fidelity and reputation the ſeveral duties both of private and public life through ſuch a long ſeries of years, and ſuſtaining with Chriſtian patience and becoming reſignation the affliction of a very tedious illneſs, finally reſted from his labours, in confident aſſurance of a bliſsful immortality, diſcovering to the laſt that he partook of thoſe divine conſolations, which are but ſeldom experienced to ſuch an high degree, even by Thoſe who ſleep in Jeſus.---- "Do we demand a Teſt,

A Teſt, at once, infallible, and ſhort,
Of REAL Greatneſs? That Man GREATLY lives,
Who, when he dies, with Joy BREATHES out his Soul to GOD."

*** The MEMBERS of the SOCIETY for the reliief of poor diſtreſſed maſters of ſhips, their widows and children, are deſired to attend a *quarterly meeting* at the uſual place in Lodge alley, on *Monday*, Aril 7th, 1788, at ſeven o'clock in the evening.

To be SOLD, or exchanged for a Houſe in this City,

A VALUABLE Houſe and Lot in the townſhip of Amwell and county of Hunterdon, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, on the old York road and a croſs road leading to Flemington and Princeton, about a mile above Ringo's old tavern, where there has been a ſtore kept for many years, and is occupied as ſuch at preſent. It is a very good ſtand for a houſe-carpenter, bricklayer, wheel-wright or ſhoemaker, alſo an excellent ſtand for carrying on the Pot-aſh buſineſs; the houſe has four rooms on a floor, a new kitchen and ſmoke-houſe, a good barn and ſtable, and a never failing well of water at the door, alſo a young apple orchard of 100 trees of the beſt grafted fruit, a peach orchard, and a large garden; the lot contains between 10 and 11 acres of good land, 8 of which are in timothy and clover graſs, the remainder woodland; it is very convenient to three places of worſhip, it joins a Dutch Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, within one mile of an Engliſh Preſbyterian meeting, and half a mile of a Church of England: For further particulars, enquire of Mrs. REBECCA TERRY, in Front-ſtreet, four doors from Race-ſtreet, in Philadelphia, or the Reverend Mr. FRAZER, living near the premiſes. †

TO BE LET,

And entered upon immediately,

A LARGE ſtone Houſe, on the weſt ſide of the river Schuylkill, joining the Middle-ferry, with about 16 acres of land, a large garden fenced in, with a number of fruit trees, and a well of good water at the door. Any perſon inclining to rent the above deſcribed premiſes, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living about two miles from the ferry, on Marſhall's road, will be informed of the terms. † WILLIAM BISPHAM.

April 1, 1788.

Third Month 19, 1788.

IMPORTED and to be SOLD by

Thomas, Samuel and Miers Fiſher,

BUENOS AIRES Spaniſh dry Hides, ſuperior Sherry Wine, fine old Mountain, Malaga, Teneriffe and Catalonia red ditto, Almonds, London bottled Porter, Peruvian Bark, Burr Millſtones, from 3 feet 10 inches to 5 feet diameter, Grindſtones, Powder and Shot, Pig Lead, London and Briſtol Pewter, Tin Plates, 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. and 30d. Nails, Sheathing Paper and Nails, Iron Traces, Scythes and Sickles, Frying-pans, Spades and Shovels, Weeding Hoes, Clocks and Watches, black Jacks, red and white Lead, Allum, Salt Petre, Window Glaſs, China and Queen's Ware, Writing Paper, Felt and Caſtor Hats, womens Shoes. A variety of Hardware and Cutlery in packages, India Callicoes and Britiſh ditto, by the package. Together with a general aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India goods, as uſual. ‡ 8 w.

Juſt imported from London,
By the Brig Convention, Captain Jones, and to be ſold, by

JAMES REYNOLDS,

Near the Bunch of Grapes tavern, in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets,

A neat aſſortment of Looking Glaſſes,

In carved and gilt, mahogany and gold, and plain mahogany frames;

Dreſſing, box, and ſwinging Glaſſes, &c. of the neweſt faſhions, and at the loweſt prices. 6 w.

Weſt Cheſter, March 15, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 2d day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage and Tract or Parcel of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Goſhen, containing 94 acres and 23 perches, be the ſame more or leſs, bounded by lands of Stephen Beakes, George Garret and others. Seized and taken in execution, as the eſtate late of William Garret, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, March 15, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the third day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Cain, containing 100 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands of John Connell, William Kennedy and others. Seized and taken in execution, as the eſtate of Andrew Patton, and to be ſold, by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, March 15, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the fourth day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Fallowfield, containing 120 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands of John Truman and others. Taken in execution, as the eſtate of William Cowan, and to be ſold, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, March 15, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the ſeventh day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Tract or Parcel of Land, ſituate, lying and being in the townſhip of Londonderry, containing 92¼ acres more or leſs, bounded by lands of Joſeph Pennock, a road leading to New-Caſtle, and others. Taken in execution, as the eſtate of Charles Allen, and to be ſold, by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, March 15, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Joſeph Speer, on the premiſes, in the townſhip of Weſt Marlborough, on Tueſday, the eighth day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, four Meſſuages or Tenements and 300 acres of extraordinary good Land, bounded by lands of James Hannum, George Harlen and others, ſituate in ſaid townſhip. The whole ſeized, and taken in execution, as the eſtate of ſaid Speer, and to be ſold, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, March 15, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the ninth day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt Fallowfield, containing 130 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands of William Moode, Hugh Jordan and others. Seized and taken in execution, as the eſtate of John Filſon, and to be ſold, by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, March 11, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 12th day of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a valuable Plantation, containing about 200 acres, ſituate in Nether-Providence townſhip, in the county aforeſaid, within two miles of the borough of Cheſter, whereon are a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, frame kitchen and barn, a new ſtone milk-houſe with a granary over it, on a never failing ſpring of water, within three poles of the door, an orchard of ſeveral hundred bearing trees of different ſorts of fruit, alſo about 20 acres of meadow already made; the arable land is good, and the fields well watered and under good fence; there is on the ſaid premiſes a ſufficient quantity of timber land and a moſt excellent quarry of freeſtone, the quality of which is well known in Philadelphia and elſewhere; late the eſtate of Iſaac Weaver and Sarah his wife: ſeized and taken in execution by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

WHEREAS a certain Jacob Kæffer, living in South-Carolina, ſome years ago ſold to the ſubſcriber a tract of land, for which he received ſome money, and a bond for £ 50. for which he was to deliver me a good title, but has never done it; I afterwards travelled to South-Carolina to ſee him, and get my title to the land; but being doubtful whether he could give me a title, I demanded him to deliver me the money and bond back, and keep his land; this he refuſed, but promiſed me a good title; I ſtaid with him one night, and having a Rifle with me, he took a fancy to it, and promiſed to take it in part of pay when he ſhould deliver the title; but before I awoke in the morning he was gone a hunting, and took my Rifle with him without leave, and I never ſaw him or the Rifle afterwards, for as winter was drawing near, I was obliged to come back to Philadelphia, without executing my buſineſs. Mean while a report was ſpread that he had no right to the land, and a neighbour of his got it ſurveyed for himſelf, ſo I have loſt the land, money and rifle, and he retains the bond, dated in 1758 or 1759. I therefore forbid all perſons taking an aſſignment of the ſame, as I will not pay it.

¶ GEORGE SHLICHER.

N. B. The ſaid bond was publiſhed in the papers 20 years ago.
March 18, 1788.

DURHAM FURNACE.

THE ſubſcriber, intending to carry on DURHAM IRON-WORKS the enſuing ſeaſon, will have occaſion to employ a number of Wood Cutters, Colliers and other labourers. Apply at ſaid works to

March 1, 1788. RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

BARLEY

WANTED BY

HARE and TWELLS. ‡

Montgomery county, Moreland townſhip, March 21, 1788.

THIS is to give notice to all perſons, not to take an aſſignment on a Promiſſory Note, to be paid in gold or ſilver, given by Henry Wilſon, then of Cheſter county, to Peter Crim, of Lancaſter county, for twenty-one pounds, dated November the 5th, 1781, as ſaid note has been fully diſcharged, but not given up, and I am determined not to pay it again, unleſs compelled by law. † HENRY WILSON.

WAS brought to the ſubſcriber's ſtable, at the ſign of General Waſhington, in Vine-ſtreet, the 10th of January laſt, a light bay HORSE, taken up by John Rinker, who had him cried through the market, and proved to be the property of Mr. Stokes, near Frankford. The ſaid Stokes is deſired to come, and pay the charges and keeping, otherwiſe he will be ſold for the ſame at public vendue, at the Coffee-houſe, on the 12th day of April, 1788. † JACOB MYTENGER.

Philad. March 25, 1788.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 18th inſtant, a ſervant man, named JOHN YOUNG, is a very proud, conceited, talkative fellow, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, of a reddiſh complexion, ſmooth faced, and has a ſcar under his right eye; ſpeaks the German language; had on, and took with him, a brown blanketing coat, black cloth double breaſted jacket, black cloth breeches, and a pair of ſtriped trowſers, black ſtockings, and a good beaver hat, with a band and buckle. He pretends to underſtand the coopering buſineſs, and may perhaps ſeek employment in that way; and profeſſes the Dutch ſtraw-baſket buſineſs. Whoever apprehends ſaid runaway, and ſecures him in any goal in this ſtate, or brings him home to his maſter, ſhall receive a reward of FOUR DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, paid by ‡ JOHN FITZWATER.

March 20, 1788.

Philadelphia, March 18, 1788.

HEWES and ANTHONY,

Have for ſale, at their ſtore, the north ſide of Cheſnut Street wharff,

A QUANTITY of excellent Molaſſes,
New-England Rum in Hogſheads and Tierces,
White Whale Oil in ſmall barrels,
Spermaceti and Tallow Candles,
Chocolate in boxes,
A few barrels of beſt Lynn's Shoes,
Rhode-Iſland Cheeſe,
100 barrels of Turpentine,
A quantity of Liverpool Salt,
Beſt Boſton Fall Mackarel,
Salmon, Shad and Herring,
Fine Wool Cards,
A few bags of Pepper,
A quantity of excellent New-England Beef,
Port Wine in pipes, and
About 20,000 feet of well ſeaſoned Mahogany.

They alſo have a commodious Houſe to let, in a good ſtand for boarders or buſineſs. 4 w.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, on the night of the 26th inſtant, a HORSE and MARE; the horſe is a very dark roan or black mixt with a few white hairs, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and one white hind foot, carries well, a natural trotter, throws his fore feet out, has a ſwitch tail, and carries it to the left ſide when moving, about 14 hands 3 inches high, coming 4 years old this graſs. The other a dark grey mare, or called by ſome a grey roan, much clouded or dappled about the head, the toes of her hind hoofs much worn off by knocking againſt her fore ſhoes when taken away, carries a good head, a natural trotter, about 15 hands high, coming 6 years old this ſpring, and a ſpirited creature. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſes, and ſecures the thief or thieves in any gaol, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, and returns the horſes, or gives information where they may be found, ſhall have TEN POUNDS reward for each thief, and THREE POUNDS for each or either of the horſes, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN TEN-BROOK.

Alexandria, Hunterdon County, New-Jerſey, near Sherrerd's Ferry, Feb. 27, 1788.

TWO DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Saliſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, about the 20th of September laſt, a ſervant lad, named JOHN ROBESON, 16 years old, of ſmall ſtature, fair complexion, ſhort brown hair, much addicted to drinking, lying and ſtealing. The above reward will be paid on ſecuring him in any goal, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, by ‡ JOHN HOPKINS.

N. B. All perſons are forbid to harbour or conceal him at their peril.

Salem, March 12, 1788.

MADE his eſcape from the ſubſcriber, the 7th of this inſt. a certain man, named DAVID ARCHE, about 5 feet 11 inches high, 28 or 29 years of age, a native of New-Jerſey, of a dark complexion, ſhort black hair, his cloaths uncertain, he took with him a pair of Horſes and a Waggon, with ſome houſhold goods and ſundries, &c. it is ſuppoſed he is ſteering for Redſtone, as he has taken his wife with him and a younger brother, and has a brother ſettled at Redſtone ſome years paſt. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ARCHE, and confines him in the goal of Philadelphia, or delivers him to the ſubſcriber, living in Salem, New-Jerſey, ſhall be entitled to a reward of FIVE POUNDS, and reaſonable charges, paid by

‡ BENJAMIN CRIPPS, Sheriff.

TO BE RENTED,

And may be entered on about the middle of next month,

A CONVENIENT Store-Houſe, which has been occupied as ſuch for a number of years, ſituate in Birmingham townſhip, Cheſter county, at a place called Dilworth's-town. Alſo may be rented with the ſtore, if required, a dwelling-houſe ſufficient for a ſmall family, and a good garden therewith. Any perſon deſirous to rent a part or the whole, may be informed of the conditions, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

Third Month 8th, 1788. † LYDIA DILWORTH.

EXTRACT from an act of Aſſembly, entituled "An Act to provide for the payment of the principal and intereſt of ſuch of the bills emitted purſuant to reſolution of Congreſs of the 18th day of March, 1780; and an Act of the Legiſlature of this ſtate of June the firſt, 1780, as ſhall remain unredeemed on the 31ſt day of December, 1786."

SECT. III. "Provided nevertheleſs, That none of the aforeſaid bills ſhall be redeemed, unleſs the ſame be produced to the Treaſurer of this ſtate on or before the firſt day of January, which will be in the year of our Lord 1789."

On Wedneſday, the ninth of April, at twelve o'clock, at the Coffee-houſe, will be ſold by public vendue, if not ſold before at private ſale,

A Certain Plantation and tract of Land, in Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, bordering on the river Delaware, about 14 miles from Philadelphia, containing 150 acres, late the property of Joſeph Galloway, and now in the tenure of David German. There is a good frame dwelling-houſe erected on the premiſes, with a well of water near the door. About 40 or 50 acres are already cleared and in good fence, a conſiderable proportion whereof is meadow ground, and more may be made at a moderate expence, ſo as to render it convenient for a grazier. The remainder is woodland, a part of which has excellent timber. There is alſo a valuable fiſhery belonging to the ſame.

Alſo two convenient three ſtory brick houſes, one of them the ſouth-weſt corner of Fourth and Saſſafras or Race-ſtreet, which has lately been raiſed, and is in compleat repair; the other, adjoining the firſt in Fourth-ſtreet, new and nearly finiſhed. The lot on which both houſes are erected contains in breadth on Fourth-ſtreet 34 feet and an half, and in length or depth on ſaid Saſſafras-ſtreet 49 feet and an half; ſubject to an apportionate yearly ground-rent of five pounds per annum. They will be ſold either ſeparate or together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. The titles to both the land and houſes are indiſputable. For terms, at private ſale, apply to the Widow CATHARINE SHAFFER, CHRIST. KUCHER, F. A. MUHLENBERG, JOHN FROMBERGER, or THOMAS FORREST.

The conditions, at public ſale, will be made known at the time and place above-mentioned.

JOHN PATTON, *Auctioneer.*

A VALUABLE PLANTATION.

TO be SOLD, a Plantation, containing 129 acres of Land, ſituate in Blockley townſhip, about three miles from the Middle Ferry, and two from Gray's, being the place formerly belonging to Joſeph Lees, bounded on Cobb's creek, 255 perches, which affords a fall ſufficient for a mill; there are on the premiſes a two ſtory frame houſe, with a cellar under the whole, a frame barn and cart-houſe, a new brick kitchen two ſtories high, with a good ſpring-houſe adjoining, and ſeveral other outbuildings; 10 acres of orchard, with 360 bearing apple-trees, beſides other fruit trees, ſuch as cherry, pear, plumb and peach-trees, the upland is divided into convenient fields, with water in ſeveral of them; there are 37 acres of woodland and 15 acres of meadow, and more may be made, a large garden, with a variety of trees, and flowers, the land has been manured with lime. The ſituation is healthy and pleaſant, and being ſo near to Philadelphia, renders it an advantageous ſituation for attending the market. One third of the purchaſe-money being paid down, a reaſonable time will be allowed for the remainder. For terms, apply to Thomas Fiſher, in Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. ¶ JONAS SUPPLEE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of SAMUEL BRADY, late of Heidelberg townſhip, in the county of Berks, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcribers, living in ſaid townſhip, on or before the 15th day of April next, as the ſubſcribers will certainly take the moſt effectual method for the recovery of the debts due to ſaid eſtate, if this requeſt is not complied with. All perſons who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate may receive payment, by applying to the ſubſcribers.

GEORGE WERHEIM,)
† JACOB KLOP,) Executors.

TO BE SOLD,

Or Let on Improving Leaſes,

A BODY of very valuable Farming LANDS in Northampton county, Pennſylvania, 5 or 6 miles from the New-York line, beginning on the head waters of Shohocking creek, about four miles from the river Delaware, and extending ſouth-weſterly about three miles, when the courſe of the lands turns from the ſouth, and runs nearly due weſt. The northernmoſt waters of the Equinunk touch two of the ſouthernmoſt lots. There is an ample quantity of graſs and meadow ground to each tract, and they are well timbered with beech, ſugar maple, birch, aſh, &c. The quality of theſe lands is in many inſtances very fine, and they will all make very good farms. Their produce will in a ſhort time be got to market on eaſy terms, from the improvement of the navigation of the Delaware, and of the Suſquehannah, a ſtream of which riſes in the weſtern part of the tracts, and runs northerly into that river at the Great Bend. The diſtance from Eaſton is about 80 miles. They have the advantage of moſt of the unimproved lands now offering for ſale or leaſe, in being very near to thick ſettlements that lie eaſtward and ſouthward of them, and in having the ſettlements on the Suſquehannah in New-York and Pennſylvania, with that river itſelf, to defend them from the Indians, if any diſturbances ſhould take place. The twenty-three townſhips granted lately by New-York to Maſſachuſetts lie on the north-weſt, and run nearly weſt of them to a great diſtance. As there is every reaſon to expect thoſe townſhips will have ſeveral hundred families on them in the courſe of 1788, they will form a frontier for the lands now offered. For terms, apply to CHARLES COXE, Eſq; Kingwood, Hunterdon county New-Jerſey, GEORGE PALMER, Eſq; Moore townſhip, Northampton county, Captain WILLIAM CRAIG, Eaſton (who have actual ſurveys of the lands,) or in Philadelphia, to ct1M TENCH COXE,

Cheſtnut-ſtreet, Jan. 9, 1788. N. FRAZIER.

THE ſubſcriber informs the public in in general, and his old cuſtomers in particular, that he has a large quantity of of the choiceſt kinds of fruit trees, that he by 40 years practice and experience could produce; and having a large bearing orchard of all kinds, he has wholly omitted raiſing ſuch kinds as he by experience finds to be long in bearing, and not as beneficial as ſome; and has divers times procured Cyons of the beſt kinds, he by enquiry and ſtrict examination could produce; therefore the public may depend upon being ſupplied with the greateſt quantity and aſſortment the country produces, by applying to RUDOLPH HAINS.

N. B. The time of planting will be from the 14th of March until the middle of April, or in the fall, from the middle of October, and ſo long as the weather permits. ¶

Uwchland Townſhip, Cheſter county, between the Yellow Springs and the Turk's Head.

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